DETROIT TAKES THE LEAD

Chicago Is Shut Out in the Home of the Champions, and Falls to Second Place.

gitcher Burdick Retires the Logansport Club with One Hit-The Pittsburgs to Play Here To-Day-Base-Ball Notes.

DETROIT, July 18 .- By losing to-day's game the Chicagos dropped to second place, and the champions assumed the lead. Inability to solve Conway's delivery and a wretched exhibition of fielding were the causes that led to their downfall Baldwin was hit hard, and had the home team displayed any judgment in running bases, the run column would have contained several more figures. The game was uninteresting almost from start to finish, the ex-leaders succeeding in one inning only in getting a man past

1 Hanlon, m 0 Br'th'ers,1 1 1 Bennett, c. 0 0 6 0 1 Campan, r. 0 1 1 0 O Conway, p. 1 Totals.. 0 5 24 17 4

Score by innings: Earned runs-Detroit, 2. Two-base hit-Conway.
Stolen bases-Farrell, Van Haltren. Double playsWhite, Ganzel, Brouthers; Williamson, Pfeffer and
Anson; Williamson and Burns. First base on ballsBy Baldwin, 2; by Conway, 1. Hit by pitched ballWhite. First base on errors-Detroit, 1; Chicago, 2.
Struck out-By Baldwin, 3; by Conway, 1. Time1:40. Umpire-Kelly.

The Indianapolis Team at Logansport. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 18.—The Indianapolis League team played the home club this afterpoon, and, of course, the latter was defeated. Burdick, the new Indianapolis pitcher, was in the box and but one safe hit was made off his delivery, and that by Royce, in the first inning. Stapleton, for the home team, pitched the first live innings, four of them with a crip from Glasscock's hot liner. Good management would have taken him out of the box. Not a run was scored after Breckenridge was put in for the home team. The full nine innings were played, and the game resulted 7 to 0. Denny struck out three times. Score by innings: Logansport......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 Indianapolis......1 1 0 5 0 0 0 0 0-7 Batteries-Stapleton, Breckenridge and Streuve;

Burdick and Buckley.

Earned Runs—Indianapolis, 2.

Double Plays—Stapleton to Taylor, to Royce; Far-Base on Balls—Off Stapleton, 1; off Burdick, 1.
Passed Balls—Streuve, 4; Buckley, 1.
Left on Bases—Logansport, 3; Indianapolis, 4.
Struck Out—By Stapleton, 2; by Breckenridge, 4;

Errors-Logansport, 4; Indianapolis, 2. Umpire-Johnston.

American Association.

ST. LOUIS, 6; KANSAS CITY, 1. Sr. Louis, July 18.—The Browns would have shut out Kansas City to-day had King not presented them with a run in the ninth inning on a base on balls and three wild pitches. The Browns touched up at the right time, bunching their hits and doing some wonderful base running. Easterday, Lyons and Comiskey carried off the honors in both fielding and at the bat.

KANSAS CITY. 4 0 M'T'm'y,m 0 0 2 0 O'Neill, L. 0 0 1 0 0 Barkley, 2. 0 2 2 3 Comisk'y, 11 2 15 0 0 Phillips, 1.0 0 14 1 R'bins'n,2.0 0 0 4 0 Don'hue, c. 0 1 4 2 Lyons, m.. 2 1 4 0 0 Daniels, 1.1 0 0 0 White, s... 0 0 0 4 1 Esterday, s 0 0 0 4 King, p.... 1 1 1 5 0 Cline, r... 0 1 4 1 Milligan, c. 0 2 4 1 0 Porter, p.. 0 0 0 5 Totals. 6 11 27 18 1 Totals. 1 4 27 19 0

Score by innings: Earned runs—St. Louis, 5. Two-base hits—Bark-ley (2.) Stolen bases—Latham, Comisky, Lyons (2), King, Davis. Double plays—Phillips and Donahue; Davis, Barkley and Phillips. First base on balls—McCarthy, O'Neil, Lyons, King (2). Daniels, Easterday. Hit by pitched ball—McCarthy. Struck out—White, Milligan, Barkley, Daniels, Easterday, Porter.

CINCINNATI, 4: LOUISVILLE, 1. CINCINNATI, July 18 .- The latter half of tolay's game was played in a heavy rain, which made the fielding very difficult. For the first five innings the visitors failed to secure a hit off Smith, but in the sixth inning they scored four singles and earned their only run. Ewing pitched with splendid effect for Louisville, but was poorly supported. The features of the game were the fielding of McPhee and Mack, Attend-

ance, 1,200. Score: CINCINNATI. LOUISVILLE. R B PO A O Collins, s. 0 Mack, 2.. 0 0 3 0 Brown'g,m 0 0 0 0 Andr'ws.1. 0 0 14 0 Carp'nt'r,31 O Vaughan, c 1 Totals. . 4 6 27 16 2 Totals... 1 6 27 21 4

Earned runs-Louisville, 1. Two-base hit-Tebeau. Stolen base-McPhee, Reilly, Werrick. Double plays-Mack, Keenan, McPhee; Werrick, Mack, Andrews. First base on balls-Off Ewing, 4; off Smith, 3. Hit by pitched ball-Reilly, McPhee, Keenan. First base on errors-Cincinnati, 4; Louis-ville, 2. Struck out-By Ewing, 4; by Smith, 6.

CLEVELAND, 7; BROOKLYN, 2. CLEVELAND, July 18 .- Cleveland won again to-day, much to every one's surprise, by good batting and sharp fielding. Score:

CLEVELAND. BROOKLYN. O Pinekn'y.30 0 0 O'Brien. l .. ! Faats, 1 1 0 Foutz, 1 ... 0 Hot'l'g, m. 2 1 Gilks, l... 2 2 O Carut'rs, m 0 0 Smith, 8 ... 0 0 M'Clel'an,r 0 1 Burdock, 2 0 Snyder, c.. 0 0 9 2 0 Hughes, p. 0 0 1 Bakely, p.. 0 0 1 9 0 Bushong, c 0 1 6 Totals.. 7 4 27 15 1 Totals.. 2 8 27 16

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hit—O'Brien. Stolen bases—Hotaling, McGlore. First base on balls—Off flughes, 3. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Eakely, 7; by Hughes, 3.

ATHLETIC, 10; BALTIMORE, 5. PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The Athletics doubled on the Baltimores to-day. Smith was viciously pounded, while Weyhing puzzled the Monument City men until the last inning, when two runs were made, both earned. Score:

ATHLETICS. BALTIMORE. 0 Burns, s... 0 1 2 6 1 Purcell, r.. 0 0 1 0 0 Griffin, m. 1 1 5 0 0 Farrell 2.. 1 0 4 1 Br'bau'r, 21 1 Tucker, 1. 1 0 11 0 Fulmer, c. 1 2 2 Totals. . 10 11 27 14 3 Totals. . 5 8 27 16 5

Earned runs -- Athletics, 3; Baltimore, 2. Twobase hit—Stovey (2), Gleason (2), Smith (2.) Three-base hits—Weyhing, Griffin, Shindle. Stolen bases— Stovey, Welch, Gleason, Griffin, Burns, Shindle. Double play—Tucker and Burns. First base on balls—Off Smith, 5; off Weyhing, 2. First base on errors Athletics, 4; Baltimore, 2. Struck out—By Smith, 3;

Game at Warsaw. Opecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

WARSAW, Ind., July 18 .- Warsaw defeated Pendleton in a close and exciting game yesterday, at Spring Fountain Park, by the following

Base hits-Pendleton, 4; Warsaw, 6. Struck out-Pendleton, 10: Warsaw, 6. Batteries-Pendleton, Rogers and Cook, Warsaw, Campbell and Schultz. The Pittsburgs To-Day.

The Pittsburg Club will arrive this morning, and this afternoon will begin a series of games with the local club which will be especially interesting because of the contest between the disnapolis Club at present holds by a margin of every day, including Gould, when he is at bus-

dianapolis, have improved greatly in their work during the past month, having recently won three straight victories from the Bostons. Their pitchers are at present doing about the best work of any in the League. Boyle and Myers will probably be the battery for the home team to-day, and Staley and Miller for the visitors. Staley is the new pitcher who has been doing such good work since his release was purchased from the Western Association.

Base-Ball Notes.

Pitcher Crowell has been released by the Clevelands. Only one hit off of Burdick! Well, that's good even against semi-professionals. There was a "fats" and "leans" game yesterday, somewhere about town, and the corpulent

gentlemen won by the score of 30 to 7. Cal McVey, once a star and associate of Jim White and Al Spaulding, is now playing second base for the San Diego team of Southern Cali-

Buffinton says it's only a question of time be-fore the leaguers solve Krock's delivery. "When they do," he said, "you'll hear some noise around

The following clubs in the Interstate League have been shut out: Rockford (three times), Dubuque (twice), Peoria, Bloomington, Deca-tur, Danville and Davenport. Crawfordsville was the only club that was not shut out.

The Franklin Blues and the Lone Stars, of Indianapolis, played a game of ball at Franklin yesterday. The score was 6 to 2 in favor Franklin. Battery for Franklin, Scholler and Mo-Laughlin; Lone Stars, Gray and Elliott. The feature of the game was Gray's pitching, he striking out fourteen men.

Ed Andrews is dissatisfied with his treatment in Philadelphia, and it is said Manager Wright would accept a reasonable sum for his release. And it may be added that whatever Harry's figure is, almost any club in the country could afford to pay it to secure the services of this gentlemanly and skilful player.

Arthur Soden, a son of President Soden of the Boston Club, is one of the best amateur pitchers in New England. In a game against the Resolutes, of East Boston, Saturday, Soden struck out seventeen men. Only six hits were made by the Resolutes. Soden's club, the Newton Centers, have not yet been defeated when he

The umpires are having hard lines this summer. Those who escape injury are abused for inefficiency or crookedness, while the others are laid up by accidents. Lynch and Gaffney are invalids, the latter probably knocked out for the season, and on Saturday John Kelly was hurt so badly that he is unable to umpire the New York-Chicago series, to which he was assigned.

Up to the reorganization of the Interstate League, Monday, July 9, the Crawfordsville club had won from Peoria 1 game; from Davenport, 1; Rockford, 2; Dubuque, 4; Danville, 4; Bloomington, 4; Decatur, 3; Lafayette, 2. The same club has been defeated by Peoria 5 times; Rockford, 3; Dubuque, 4; Decatur, 1; Bloomington, 2; Danville, 2; Davenport, 2; Lafayette, 1. The club had shut out Bloomington, Rockford and Dubuque once each.

By winning from Chicago yesterday the De-troits assumed the lead in the League race. They have made their best record since the disablement of Thompson and Richardson. That only proves what has been repeatedly statedthat the Detroit Club had too many star players, and would win just as many, if not more, games, with two or three of the big men off the team. Instead of being laid off, however, they should be released and allowed to strengthen other

Racing at Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, July 18.-First Race-For beaten horses; three-fourths of a mile. Effie Hardy won by two lengths; Nat Goodwin second, Mac-Gregor third. Time, 1:171. The winner paid

Second Race-Three-fourths of a mile. Jim Clare won by five lengths; Rebellion second, Stripling third. Time, 1:17. Third Race-Seven-eighths of a mile. Henry George won by a neck; Tyrone second, Piedmont third. Time, 1:32‡. The winner paid \$81 Fourth Race-Selling; one and one-fourth

mile. Una B. won by a nose, with Ferg Kyle and Pericles running a dead heat for place. Fifth Race-The Speonk handicap; one and a quarter mile. Barnum won by a length; Climax second, Top Sawyer third. Time, 2:111.
Sixth Race—One and one-eighth mile. Peg Woffington and Cruiser ran a dead heat in 1:57

on the run-off Peg Woffington won in 1:59. Racing at East Saginaw.

East Saginaw, Mich., July 18 .- This was the second day of the Union Park meeting. The 2:28 class, unfinished yesterday, was won by St. Elmo; Plush second, and Plano Boy third. Best time, 2:214.

Kit Curry won the 2:24 class in straight heats: Hunter second, Roy third. Best time, 2:211. The 2:40 class was wor by Red Light; Solong second, Lucy M. third. Best time, 2:27.

Belle Hamlin's Fast Half Mile. BUFFALO, July 18 .- The bay mare Belle Hamlin trotted a half-mile heat, yesterday afternoon, at the Buffalo Driving Park, in 1:021, a 2:05 gait. This beats the world, Maud S. in-

A NINTH-STORY KITCHEN.

The Restaurant Where Gould's Sons of Light ning Refresh Themselves.

Jay Gould has opened a lunch room in a sufficiently fine style to deserve the title of restau-Telegraph Company at Broadway and Dey street. It is his own idea, and he has spared no expense in carrying it out. It is solely for telegraphic employes, and managed by Charles T. Smith, a well-known telegrapher. Besides being a steward he is an electrician, a chemist, and the oldest living telegraph operator, having been employed on inventor Morse's telegraph line. President Norvin Green, Russell Sage, Jay Gould, and the other directors and executive officers pay more than double what the employes are charged for the identical dishes. The only difference lies in the service, and this is inconsiderable. The kitchen is on the ninth floor of the building. It is large, and contains every modern appliance known to caterers. Jay Gould's last afternoon down town, since his present retirement to Irvington, was spent in a practical examination of this kitchen and its products. Your correspondent saw it to-day in full operation. Everything looked clean and appetizing. An immense quanity of large fish balls were just going into the oven, and big pans of baked fish were coming out. In the patent roaster were several enormous joints. Beautifully browned chickens were on dishes which the waiters wers preparing to take down to the dining rooms. There are three of these, one for the general employes, one for the superintendents, and one for the executive officers. The first is on the floor below the kitchen. It is diwided into two sections, for the women and for the men. In the former are small tables, while in the other one table extends the length of the room. A more delightful place to dine could not be imagined. The rooms are on the north side of the building, and light and air stream in through half a dozen large windows. On the hottest day a pleasant breeze is to be found here. St. Paul's churchyard, one of the landmarks of the city, lies just across the way, and everything seems as peaceful and quiet as though it were not the center of the busiest spot in New York. Spotless white spreads covered the tables, and all the silver and glassware were brightly polished. A white napkin lay beside each plate. The bill of fare was written in chalk on a blackboard in each room. There was a choice of two soups at ten cents. Weakfish and codfish balls were fifteen cents. Roast and

five cents. Better or more appetizing dishes could not be found at Delmonico's They were served by bright looking young women. Six hundred of the fourteen hundred employ es in the building are served at the same time Two meals a day are provided. Gould himself fixed these particulars. The dinner is ready from half past eleven in the morning until three in the afternoon. Supper begins at seven and lasts until ten. Every day the the bill of fare is changed. It costs the company a considerable sum every month to make up the deficiency that occurs in running this restaurant. The income does not approach the expense. The employes are at liberty to take their meals where they please, with the exception of the night workers, who have shorter hours and must economize their time. The saving of those who patronize this restaurant is considerable. On the fifth floor is the dining place of the

boiled meat were ten cents, and a choice of all

the vegetables in the market could be had for

five cents. Watermelon, berries and pies were

superintendants. Until recently they paid, in a room set apart for them, higher prices than executive offices, is the private restaurant of the nabobs, as before. Here Sage, Gould, Greene and the others hold forth. The silver is a little brighter, the glasses are engraved, and there are finger bowls on the handsomely inlaid sideboard. The floor is of hard wood and brightly polished. But the apartment is not so light and cheerful as that of the employes, and there is certainly not nearly so much good health and joliity here as at the tables of the poorer and numbler members of the great corporation.

Adopted at Chicago, June 21, 1888.

THE PREAMBLE. The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln— and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of later leaders, who have been more

recently called away from our councils— Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings and with prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes, whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the Republic-the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan. In the spirit of those great leaders, and of

our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow-Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

AN EQUAL BALLOT AND REPRESENTATION We affirm our unswerving devotion to the national Constitution, and to the indissoluble union of the States; to the autonomy reserved to the States under the Constitution; to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people, to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration, and the Democratic majority in Congress, owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

THE TARIFF AND REVENUE. We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic actions of the Republican Representatives in Congress in opposing

We condemn the proposition of the Demo-cratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full

and adequate protection to that industry. The Republican party would effect all need ed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco, which are an annovance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes; and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

SERVILE LABOR AND "TRUSTS." We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor, and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our Constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against

it, and favor such immediate legislation as

will exclude such labor from our shores. We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we commend to Congress and the State Legislatures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the trans-portation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the States.

PUBLIC LANDS AND TERRITORIES. We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of Republicans and Democrats, about fifty mill ions of acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers titles to their homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under false pretense of exposing frauds and vin-

dicating the law. The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to secure a stable local government therein, the people of such Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and State governments and be admitted into the Union. Pending the preparation for statehood, all officers thereof should be selected from the bona fide residents and citizens of the Territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a State in the Union, under the Constitution framed and adopted by the people, and we heartily indorse the action of the Republican Senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills, is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana Territories to form constitutions and establish State governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as States, such of them as are now qualified, as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become so.

The political power of the Mormon Church in the Territories, as experienced in the past, is a menace to free institutions, too dangerous to be long suffered. Therefore, we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the Nation in all Territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

MONEY, ONE CENT POSTAGE AND EDUCATION, The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and con-

demns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver. We demand the reduction of letter postage

to 1 cent per ounce. In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The free-school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation; therefore, the State or Nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning, sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land, the opportunity of a good common-school education.

MERCHANT MARINE AND NAVAL DEFENSES. We earnestly recommend that prompt ac-tion be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of a free-ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials, as well as those directly employed in our ship-yards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance, and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improve-ment of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loan-ing the government money without interest

COWARDICE IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by Republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce, and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any other in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe dectrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America, and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America and with the

islands and further coasts of the Pacific ocean. We arraign the present Democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830, and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the Democratic majority in Congress toward our fisheries as unfriendly, and conspicuously unpatriotic, and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry, and an indispensable resource of defense against a

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the Republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligations of obedience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home, and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand. CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884, and continue to adhere to the Democratic party, have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finances, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We, therefore, repeat our declaration of 1884, towit: "The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under the Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the danger to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided."

PENSIONS TO DEFENDERS OF THE UNION. The gratitude of the Nation the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by laws The legislation by Congress should conform to the pledges made by a loval people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse, or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legis-

THE HOME, TEMPERANCE AND MORALITY The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and welldirected efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated, we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen, whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free-trade policy of the present

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R.

Fear Expressed that Columbus People Do Not Appreciate Its Magnitude. Columbus (O.) Special.

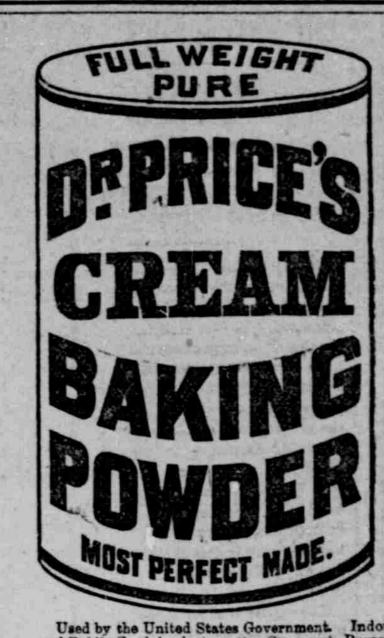
It begins to look, and seems to be admitted, that the people of Columbus do not appreciate the magnitude of the National Encampment of the G. A. R., to be held in this city early in September. The following appears in a morning paper, and it will, therefore, not be high treason to reproduce it outside of the city: The following resolution, adopted at a recent meeting of the council of administration of the De-

partment of Ohio, G. A. R., was forwarded to the general council of arrangements by assistant Adjutant-general Holbrook, yesterday: Resolved, That it is the sense of the council of administration, Department of Ohio, G. A. R., that while we recognize that the good citizens of Columbus have done much toward making arrangements for the National Encampment, we do not believe that the magnitude of this encampment is understood and appreciated by the citizens of Columbus. Secretary Lee, of the general council, says the council fully appreciates the magnitude of the encampment, but the people are not liberal enough in their subscriptions. The council has already arranged to accommodate one hundred thousand members of the Grand Army. They do not propose, however, to furnish accommodations for visitors outside of the Grand Army men, nor will they be responsible for accommodations for the wives of Grand Army

men, unless they come as members of the Woman's Relief Corps. Applications for quarters for about eight hundred ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps have been received, and they have been assigned by delegations. The council thinks that accommoda-tions for 125,000 Grand Army comrades and members of the Relief Corps should be supplied. Then, too, it is the fact that the question of railroad fares to the encampment has not been settled. An effort has been made to secure a rate of one cent per mile, but it has not been accomplished. The traffic association, which out-

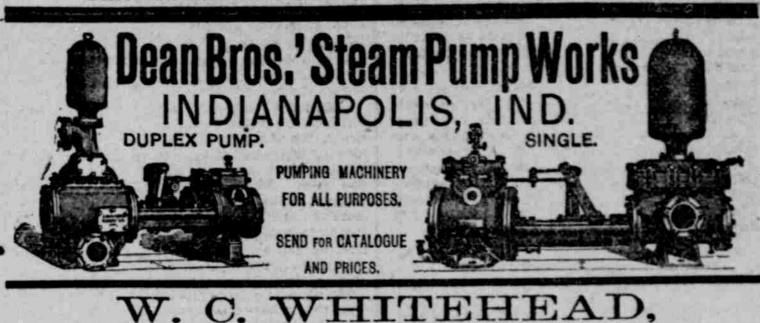
ranks the interstate-commerce law and all other laws, will hold a meeting soon, at which the subject will most probably be considered.

A wonderful sight of work has been performed. but the people do not take hold of the matter as they should. They do not seem to appreciate the situation. Those having the matter in charge need more money, and unless more money is raised the encampment will prove a curse to the city rather than a blessing. That sizes up the situation.





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THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS

DRIFT FROM THE POLITICAL FIELD. Two Thousand Poles Won't Vote for Cleveland Again.

Buffalo Special in Philadelphia Press. Joseph Bork, the man who first boomed Cleveland for Governor, and who put in big work for him locally four years ago for President, is now flatfooted for protection to American industries. Bork is a real estate agent, and for some years has had ex asive dealings with the Poles, who trust him implicitly. On his advice in '84 they voted solidly for Cleveland. Now he is making

a personal canvass for Harrison and Morton and with astonishing results. In conversation to-day with the Press correspondent Mr. Bork said: "I have been talking politics to-day for the first time in four years, and it was less politics than business, for the tariff issue is business pure and simple. When Cleveland comes out boldly for free trade it is time for those who have been his friends to look out for their own interests. I have a multitude of friends among the Poles. They are a frugal, industrious, hardworking people, who are able, from the wages now paid American workingmen, to save up enough in a few years to pay for modest homes. I do not want any change which would deprive a portion of these people of their daily bread and reduce the wages of the remainder to figures which would make their lives mere hand-to-hand struggles for existence. We have organized a Polish Harrison Club and can count on 200 to dozen clubs. The Polish vote will be 2,000 this year, and I feel confident that they will vote for

Harrison to a man. I do not want to see the work of this country done in the old world, and if any business is languishing for want of protection I want to see it protected. That is where I differ with my friend Grover." "The Little Napoleon." BEAVER, July 18.-Quay's organ, the Argus and Radical, says of his selection to the national

chairmanship: "With Senator Quay at the head of the national Republican organization there will be no mistakes of the Burchard kind, no sins of omission or commission, but everything will be pushed in harmony with the deep conviction of the people. Quay believes in ideas, and his deep insight into current events enables him to catch the drift of public sentiment and his broad sympathy with progressive tendencies places him in the current which is irresistible. Republicans everywhere feel hopeful. They snuff victory in the air. On the other hand, the Democrats are somewhat fearful, depressed, and instead of boldly taking the field against the enemy, are retreating behind entrenchments and dodging the bullets of Republican skirmishers. The selection of the Little Napoleon for the chief command contains no comfort for the Democrats. He will prosecute the war with unrelenting vigor and concentrate his power on lines where the enemy is weakest. His weapons will be ideas. The stars will be on his side; truth will nerve his arm with almighty power. The decision of the ballot next fall will mark the highest point reached by the reaction of 1884 and dig the grave of free-trade.

A Political Letter from Senator Vest. The St. Louis Republic of June 29 has the following letter, viz:

WASHINGTON, June 23. Gentlemen and Fellow-Democrats—I sincerely hope that your club may be made permanent, and that its membership may be largely increased. Whilst there is no possibility that Missouri will fail to give her electoral vote for Cleveland and Thurman, it is important, both for campaign purposes and as an educational instrumentality, that the organization should be con-

We are entering upon a most fearful presidential contest, the most important since that of 1800. Mr. Cleveland, by his message, for which I sincerely honor him, has challenged the protected industries of the country to a fight of extermination. The men who are accumulating immense fortunes under the tariff laws are determined to defeat Cleveland if money and industry will accomplish it. It is the personal duty of every Democrat in this country to do everything in his power to sustain the President. Every agency which can possibly be used in this direction must be put actively to work.

It is useless for us to disguise the fact that the fight is to the death, and we would be idiots to ignore this. Very respectfully, G. G. VEST. Vermont Alive for Republicans.

The campaign in Vermont this year promises to be an unprecedented one. One hundred and ifteen Harrison and Morton elubs have already been organized in the State. Preparations are being made for a monster political demonstration to be held at Burlington, July 26. Trains will be run from all the neighboring States, besides boats on the lake from all important points. The meeting is gotten up in repetition of a similar one held in 1840, which the "oldest inhabitants" recall as the great political demonstration in the | product are over a million boxes beyond the history of the State.

Republican Activity in New Jersey. A New York special says: "Signs of healthy political growth in the Republican ranks are increasing everywhere. Over in New Jersey there is marked activity. Mr. Hobart, chairman of the State committee, who is also the New Jersey member of the Republican national committee, is confident that New Jersey will go Republican on the tariff usue, and the action on the duty on goods manufactured largely at Paterson and Trenton considerably encourages this belief. Morris county is expected to give a large Republican majority on the tariff issue

also. Never before has the Republican party entered upon a presidential campaign there with so much enthusiasm for the ticket. Nor was it ever more solid. All local grievances and faction quarrels in this important section have been buried under the broad banner of the Republican party, with "Protection for our indus-tries" as the battle cry. All other issues are dwarfed into insignificance by comparison. Within the last month four Republican clubs have been organized, largely by the German-

The Remarkable Feature of the Campaign. Chairman Cooper, of the Pennsylvania Republican committee, says: "It is unusual to find so many Democrats be-

coming Republicans. It was characteristic of the Blaine campaign in 1884 that a great many Irish-Americans who had been voting the Democratic ticket turned in for Republican candidates. The changes then were confined to people of one nationality. In this campaign the changes are limited to no nationality. Democrats born here, and brought up in the political faith of their fathers, are becoming Republicans on account of the attitude of the President and the tariff question. They look at the matter from an entirely practical stand-point. They know if free trade should be inaugurated in this country we would be deluged with foreignmade goods, our mills would be closed and our workmen thrown out of employment. The President and the Democratic leaders cannot tell Democratic manufacturers and Democratic 300 members to start with. We shall have a | farmers engaged in wool-growing that their interests will not be burt if the Democratic tariff policy prevails. They cannot tell them that they are not in favor of free trade, for they stand committed to that doctrine."

Can Moles be Poisoned?

National Stockman. Many doubt this. Nevertheless, something needs to be done at times, and it is well to try poisoning. As to the particular way in which the poison is to be administered, or what kind of poison, each one must choose for himself. Here is what was done yesterday morning, in one garden where moles have taken the sprouting peas more than once. Three lots of peas were planted as usual in wide rows. and before covering with the soil the rows were well wat ered to make the poison adhere, and a liberal allowance of Paris green mixed with twenty times its bulk of road dust and bran, was scattered over the wet peas; then the earth was drawn into the trench with a hoe. It is not known, of course, whether this will be effectual, but something had to be done. One man states in an agricultural journal that he succeeded in poisoning them by putting in their runs small pieces of liver in which he had inserted a little strychnine; closing up the openings he had made in their runs afterwards. The different mole traps are useful with some; with others they do not seem to do any good.

lowa State Register. There are some branches of industry in this

country which must evidently continue to be failures, unless they are protected by tariff duties higher than the soundest protectionists are willing to advocate. One of them is silk-producing. This is a favorable country for the production of the socoons, and the silk produced is a good quality. But the business is carried op in other countries where labor is very low. and it takes hard work in all departments. Before silk can be successfully produced here, labor for the purpose must be procured at from ten to twenty-five cents per day.

Making sugar from the beet is another indus-try, which has failed in this country for the same reason. Beets needs more hard workmore weeding and hoeing than cane or sorghum, and this kind of labor is too dear to compete in the production of beet sugar with France and Germany, with our present tariff, and no one desires to increase the tariff, until at least our laboring population is greatly increased and it is found necessary to give them labor by increased

The Glass Trade and the Mills Bill. New York, July 18 .- At the annual conven-

tion of American Association of Window-glass Manufacturers here to-day, the following cities were represented: Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Zanesville, Detroit, Rock Island, St Louis, Bellaire, Barnesville, Ohio, and Meadville, Pa. F. T. Bodine of Philadelphia, was re-elected president; Thos Wightman, of Pittsburg, vice-president, and Wm. Loeffler, of Pitts burg, treasurer. The past year had, according to president Bodine's report, brought the lowest priced foreign product ever known here. Since the reduction of 1883, the president's reporstated that official reports show that the ias four years imports in this trade of the foreign preceding four years under the old and higher tariff. The increase in revenue to the govern ment thereby had been \$1,250,000. No time was fixed for beginning the autumn blast. The glass-men say the Mills bill, if passed, will close

up their industry. Steamship News.

GLASGOW, July 18 .- Arrived: Prussian, from NEW YORK, July 18.—Arrived: Wisconsin, from Liverpool. orwegian, from Boston; City of Rome, from QUEENSTOWN, July 18 .- Arrived: Bavarian